

PRICE ONE CENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 8, 1894.

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EXTRA.

7 P. M.

MOB RULE IN INDIANA.

The Town of Hammond Terrorized by Ten Thousand Rioters.

CARS AND A BRIDGE DESTROYED

State Troops Fail to Restore Order and Federal Forces Are Sent There.

MOB HOLDS THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

Rioters in Chicago Attack Milltimen and Are Fired Upon and Wounded.

(Special to The Evening World.)

CHICAGO, July 8, 6 P. M.—Gen. Miles, commanding the United States troops here, has just ordered three companies of regulars from their quarters on the lake front to Hammond, Ind., where there has been rioting all day.

Hammond is in the extreme Northwestern part of Indiana, and within a mile of the Illinois State line. It is twenty-four miles from Chicago in a southerly direction, and ten miles southeast from Pullman.

There is likely to be bloody work for regulars at that place, as telegraphic reports from Hammond indicate that the mob is well armed and inflamed by the success of its operations to-day. State troops fail to restore order.

The State troops sent to Hammond by Gen. Matthews this morning seem unable to cope with the rioters, and their presence has not served to awe the mob in the least.

A bulletin was received at army headquarters in this city by long distance telephone from Hammond late this afternoon to the effect that the mob there had increased to 10,000 men and was growing more ferocious every minute.

Mob Bent on Asson. The report added that the mob seemed bent on setting fire to every place of railroad property that could be found.

Reports previously received by telephone gave the following accounts of the doings of the mob:

Last night the mob proceeded to one of the side tracks where Pullman sleeping cars had been detained and ordered the porter to leave in fifteen minutes, and to leave town. He did so, walking to Chicago.

The mob then set fire to the car and it was consumed.

It was seized a Railroad Bridge. This afternoon the rioters massed along the Michigan Central tracks and burned the bridge on the line just west of the town. The road is tied up east of the State line, which passes along one side of Hammond, and can operate trains only in Chicago and vicinity, where troops protect it.

Since yesterday morning the town has been at the mercy of the mob, which beat four workmen nearly to death and prevented trains from running.

Seized the Telegraph Office. They took possession of the telegraph office, driving out the operators, and still have it. It is hard to send news from that point except by telephone, and even that is difficult, as the strikers are scattered all over the town and threaten all whom they suspect of communicating with Chicago.

How the Trouble Began. The trouble began when a Chicago

brought the train to a standstill, and the mob assaulted the engine, seriously damaged by hitting in the boiler at the side of the track, while the mob proceeded to overturn the cars, blocking the tracks. An eastbound freight arrived at about this time and was also blocked and the crew driven from the train.

Companies D and M of the First Regiment, Illinois National Guard, the battalion in charge of Capt. Barnitt, was dispatched to the scene and the rioters fled across the Indiana State line.

Under guard of the militia the trains were backed to Kensington, where they are now standing.

The tracks are still blocked, and the Michigan Central express, which should have left the city at 6 o'clock last night, but did not pull out until 4 o'clock this morning, is stalled at Kensington. So is the Detroit express, which is in two sections, the first being composed of mail and the second of passenger cars.

The mob at Hammond is reported as extremely desperate. The Illinois militia have no authority to act on the Indiana side of the State line, and the officers of the road have sent for a detachment of regular troops.

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TROOPS FOR HAMMOND. Gov. Matthews Orders Fifteen Companies There at Once.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 8.—Gov. Matthews has ordered fifteen companies of militia to Hammond.

All are Northern Indiana companies, except one detachment of light artillery from this city.

The number of soldiers ordered out will make 700.

TROOPERS FROM NEW YORK. Col. Bartlett Ordered to Chicago with the Ninth U. S. Infantry.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 8.—Col. Bartlett, Ninth United States Infantry, Madison Barracks, has received orders to proceed to Chicago at once.

A special train has left for Sackett's Harbor to take the troops.

FIRE ON BY STATE TROOPS. Seven Strikers Seen to Fall During an Attack at Grand Crossing.

CHICAGO, July 8.—There was another serious clash this morning between rioters and the militiamen who are guarding the Illinois Central's property at Grand Crossing. The First Regiment of the State militia is on picket duty there.

The officials of the road received the following meagre details of an attack on the picket line there this morning:

The mob made an attack on the militia and the picket line yielded to force of numbers. The rioters had it all their own way until an order was given to the militia men to fire upon the mob.

At the first shot the rioters fell back. The volley fired at them had serious results, but whether any were killed outright cannot be learned.

Six or seven men were seen to fall, but as they were picked up and carried off by their retreating comrades the extent of their injuries is not known. The rioters would give no information on this subject. Owing to the big stretch of territory to be guarded the First Regiment's picket line was necessarily a thin one and was easily forced back at the beginning of the hostilities by the greater force of the mob.

When the mob fell back no attempt at pursuit was made, for the reason that the soldiers feared that they might be led into an ambush and overpowered.

Another attempt was made to burn freight cars along the line of the Rock Island Railroad this morning between Forty-eighth and Fiftieth streets. The police patrolling the district discovered a freight car on fire at Forty-eighth street at 10 o'clock.

Before the tired firemen reached the scene the flames had spread to two other cars standing near by.

All three were terribly injured, but it is thought they will recover.

It was 9 o'clock at night when the rioters got the notion that Sheriff Fredericks was about to telegraph to the Governor for troops.

The Sheriff had been standing around with his deputies, and there was strong suspicion that he intended a coup. The strikers held a hasty consultation, and then urged over to the telegraph office and took possession. The operator in charge was told to depart or die. He departed. Two press operators also made their exit, in their haste, through the windows of the office, leaving the strikers in possession.

TROUBLE AT WEST HAMMOND. Two Freight Trains Stopped and Expresses Blocked.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Early this morning a Michigan Central inbound freight train was attacked by rioters at West Hammond, just within the Illinois State line.

Obstructions placed on the track

hurry operations from place to place and loading the troops. No military at all was at Hammond, but as it is just across the line the trouble is just tantalizing enough to worry the troops and to keep them guessing.

While the troops here are massed at every imaginable point of vantage, still no one knows where the torch may be applied—perhaps in some outlying section at present without protection.

The following is a corrected list of the dead and injured in the conflict of yesterday at Forty-ninth street and the Grand Trunk tracks. First dispatches did not state that a woman had been among the victims:

KILLED. BURKE, JOHN, striker; killed instantly by a bayonet-thrust through the abdomen.

BACH, MISS, shot and killed during an attack on a Burlington train.

THOMAS JOCKMAN, wounded in the foot, died this morning.

MARTHA, B., nineteen years old; shot in the breast while watching riot on Arhland avenue.

OBER, CHARLES, shot in the breast and died in the street; lived with his mother in Bishop street; was not a striker.

WARZOWSKI, JOSEPH, shot in the back in the Panhandle yards.

GAJEWSKI, ANTHONY, carpenter, of No. 611 Laoma street, shot through right arm, taken home; will recover.

KRONBERG, JOHN, No. 497 Loomis street; bayonet wounds in breast; taken to hospital; may die.

SCZLIANSKI, PETER, No. 683 Troop street; shot through the breast; taken home; will die.

SINOR, ANNIE, No. 478 Troop street; shot through the ankle; taken home; will recover.

SMITH, JOHN, No. 482 Winchester avenue; shot through both legs; may die.

WILLIAMS, HENRY, No. 108 Thirty-first street; shot through left arm; will recover.

UNKNOWN MAN, No. 485 Loomis street; shot through thigh; will probably die.

SEMLITZ, JOHN, a Pole, twenty-one years old; shot in right thigh; may die; taken to the County Hospital.

At noon the police reported that the mob at Thirty-fifth and Ullman streets was dispersed with little difficulty. Four cars were burned.

NO PULLMAN CONFERENCE. The Committee of Ex-Employees Did Not Appear.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The conference announced for noon to-day between a committee of the ex-employees of the Pullman Company and Second Vice-President Wickes, of the Company, did not occur, as no committee appeared.

TWO TRAINS MOVED. Pennsylvania Gets Out an Accommodation and Special.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The Pennsylvania succeeded to-day in sending out an early accommodation and the Columbia special for the east.

Neither train met with serious interference and left the city limits on time.

Some idea of what the strike has meant to Chicago railroads from the organization of the Pennsylvania lines is noted.

The company, immediately after the declaring of the Pullman boycott, established headquarters in the city under the charge of a strike leader, and provided with an organization, warlike and complete.

Commissariat of seven barracks were established, and for a week the Department has been feeding and lodging 1500 people.

The force of 150 deputy marshals was organized, with officers, patrol-wagons and special stations, and a corps of engineers was put to work upon the details of the damage done by the rioters.

But despite this force of men, backed by city, county, State and Government troops, the Company has suffered fearful loss of property.

Up to Saturday night 86 of its freight cars had been burned, besides many signal towers, oil and tool houses and other property. Of the burned cars more than 100 were loaded, about fifty with coal and cinders and the remainder with merchandise. No attempt at an accurate estimate of the damage has yet been made, but it will reach an enormous figure.

Despite the danger incident upon travel during the strike large numbers of people have daily gone over the Pennsylvania and the number of passengers was materially increased to-day.

as the facilities there are entirely to freight traffic, the situation on the surface is quite a deal improved, such road moving several freights with the assurance almost that trouble will cease tomorrow as a result of the almost complete resumption of work on the west side by the striking yard men.

On the east side the exception to improvement in business are the Louisville and Nashville, which has unsettled trouble with its trainmen on two divisions, as well as with the switch and yard men, and the Wabash.

GEN. HOWARD IS ACTIVE. Major-General O. O. Howard was seen by an "Evening World" reporter on Governor's Island this afternoon.

"The order to send the Ninth Regiment to Chicago," he said, "came to me direct from Gen. Schofield, and reached here shortly before 9 o'clock this morning. Immediately I telegraphed to Sackett's Harbor, and the men were on the way before noon, according to our dispatches. The men had been notified long ago to hold themselves in readiness, so there was no delay whatever in the moving.

They There Are 30,000 Anarchists in Chicago to Suppress.

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QUIET IN PHILADELPHIA. S. and O. Trains and Pennsylvania Road Running Pullmans.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—Everything quiet in this city.

All trains on the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio roads are equipped with Pullman cars arriving and departing on time.

There is no more indication of a strike than there was when the West run troubles began.

DAYTON MEN WILL FIGHT. If an Attempt is Made to Put in Non-Unionists.

DAYTON, O., July 8.—The strikers have decided to do nothing until 7 o'clock this evening, and if non-union from Cincinnati are put in place of those who have quit, all the workmen on all roads entering Dayton will quit and fight non-union men.

COLORADO STRIKE BROKEN. Trains Will Also Move in Utah and New Mexico.

DENVER, Col., July 8.—The strike in Colorado is practically broken. The action of the Federal Board of Indian Pacific employees, and that of the order of Railway Conductors, together with the Santa Fe conductors and the Denver and Gulf engineers—having been sworn as deputy United States marshals at their own request—practically settles the matter.

The same is true of all territory between here and Salt Lake City and in New Mexico. Yesterday morning Gen. McCook notified the authorities at Washington that all lines in his territory would open for the railway companies to run trains.

QUIET AT CINCINNATI. Engineers of Alabama and Great Southern Won't Strike.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—Everything here as quiet as can be. Private telegrams say that the engineers of the Alabama and Great Southern road have voted not to join the strike.

The firemen of the road have gone out, but their places will be easily filled.

FIRES SET AT ST. PAUL. Chicago and Great Western Bridge Burned.

ST. PAUL, July 8.—At 2 o'clock this morning the Chicago and Great Western bridge between here and South St. Paul, was burned, and all stock yards traffic on that road will be stopped for the present.

The fire was incendiary, and the police are confident of their knowledge of the perpetrators. They expect to arrest them before to-night.

Everything is quiet among the A. R. U. men here. The Northern Pacific train was moving steadily to the West at last reports, and no trouble is anticipated before reaching Montana.

ST. LOUIS STRIKE WANING. Freight Handling Resumed on Both Sides of the River.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—The great railroad strike, so far as St. Louis is concerned, may be said to be practically approaching an end.

On the west side of the river, the return of the Missouri Electric switch and yard men has resulted in the resuming of work of all but about forty of the 80 men hitherto engaged in freight-yard work in the various yards on the west side.

Passenger traffic, all of which is handled on the west side of the river, is on a normal basis, the only trains not running being a few "floaters" as they are called, and one or two accommodations, and these are laid off from lack of business, not from inability to handle them.

The Terminal Railway Association has a full force at work on the west side also.

One exception to all this is the Wabash Railway, which is still crippled, but has so far progressed as to be prepared to start a way freight each way on each division to-morrow morning.

With these will come a test of whether the quiet at Decatur, Ill., Moberly, Mo., and other outside division points indicates the end of the trouble there. On the east side of the river, devoted



GEN. O. O. HOWARD.

EXTRA.

LOOKS LIKE A STRIKE HERE.

Central Labor Union Denounces President Cleveland as a Dictator.

SUPT. BYRNES ALSO ATTACKED.

Strong Resolutions Offered and Symptom Extended to the Railway Employees.

MASS-MEETING TO BE CALLED.

Intimation That If the Police Interfere They Will Be Roughly Handled.

At a meeting of the Central Labor Union at Clarendon Hall this afternoon the matter of endorsing the Chicago strike came up in the regular course of business.

While there were not over fifty delegates in the hall, it was said that they represented the big mass of the laboring men of New York.

Delegate Daniel Harris, a prominent member of the International Cigar-Makers' Union, moved the first resolution.

He began by saying: "It is time that the Central Labor Union took a stand for the American Railway Union and for President Debs."

"During the last week the United States Government called out the Federal troops to suppress organized labor. "Omni" injunctions have been issued for interfering even the writing of letters intended to promote the purpose of this strike.

"These matters deserve the attention of the Central Labor Union, which has done nothing as yet.

"We must either endorse Debs by a public meeting or we should denounce him.

"The public press has been calling Debs a dictator. I think it is not Debs, but President Cleveland who is the dictator.

"Cleveland has sent Federal troops into the State of Illinois without warrant under the Constitution.

"The Government has thus taken a stand against labor, and for corporate monopolies.

"The Governor of Illinois has again and again declared Mr. Cleveland's actions illegal. The Governor of Illinois commands the respect of all workmen by his action in this issue.

"As to the blood that has been shed, that is the fault of those railway managers who issued orders that no mail train should go out without a Pullman car attached.

"I move you, Mr. Chairman, that a committee of ten be appointed with power to call a mass-meeting for the purpose of giving expression to the sentiments of the laboring classes of New York."

Harris' speech was received with loud applause. The delegates began to speak on the subject of the amendment introduced to hold the mass-meeting at Cooper Union.

Mr. Archibald, of the Paper-Hangers' Union, said: "If we don't do something we shall lay ourselves out for the chair of the meanness cowardice."

"The main issue of the strike has been carefully followed by the press and by the capitalists. The monopolists who brought the strike have been guilty of the same course with the amendment introduced to hold the mass-meeting at Cooper Union.

"I have no objection to his putting forth a stand against organized labor, but I have no sympathy with organized mobs. We fight by means of moral suasion."

"If we don't do something we shall lay ourselves out for the chair of the meanness cowardice."

"The resolutions were in effect that the Central Labor Union was in sympathy with the Pullman strikers, and that the Central Labor Union held the Pullman employees justly in the resistance to any further reduction of their already low wages. In the resolutions Mr. Pullman was referred to as 'that scoundrel, Pullman'."

They took possession of the telegraph office, driving out the operators, and still have it. It is hard to send news from that point except by telephone, and even that is difficult, as the strikers are scattered all over the town and threaten all whom they suspect of communicating with Chicago.